District of Columbia
ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2019

Overview

District of Col. has a low concentration of energy employment, with 5,406 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,252 are in Electric Power Generation, 845 are in Fuels, and 2,309 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in District of Col. is 0.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). District of Col. has an additional 12,807 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 2,503 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure DC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 9.0 percent since the 2018 report, increasing by 445 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 448 jobs (3.6 percent) and motor vehicles added 108 jobs (4.5 percent).
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,252 workers in District of Col., 0.3 percent of the national total and adding 72 jobs over the past year (3.3 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,455 jobs (down 5.0 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 305 jobs (up 13.1 percent).

**Figure DC-2.**
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

- Solar Electric Generation: 1,455 (Less than 50% solar: 363)
- Wind Electric Generation: 188
- Traditional Hydroelectric Generation: 69
- Natural Gas Generation: 192
- Coal Generation: 110
- Oil & Other Fossil Fuel Generation: 3
- Nuclear Generation: 123
- Other Generation: 112

**Figure DC-3.**

Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 58.4 percent of jobs. Other services next with 23.4 percent.
Fuels

Fuels employs 845 workers in District of Col., 0.1 percent of the national total, up 39.1 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

**Figure DC-4.**
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Chart showing Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application]

Professional and business services jobs represent 85.9 percent of Fuels jobs in District of Col.

**Figure DC-5.**
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

![Chart showing Fuels Employment by Industry Sector]
Transmission, Distribution and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,309 workers in District of Col., 0.2 percent of the national total, up 6.2 percent or 136 jobs since the 2018 report.

**Figure DC-6.**
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology

Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in District of Col., with 37.7 percent of such jobs statewide.

**Figure DC-7.**
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 12,807 Energy Efficiency jobs in District of Col. represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 448 jobs (3.6 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by other energy efficiency products and services.

**Figure DC-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Chart showing energy efficiency employment by technology application](chart1)

Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

**Figure DC-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Chart showing energy efficiency employment by industry sector](chart2)
Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 2,503 jobs in District of Col., up 108 jobs over the past year (4.5 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is professional and business services.

Figure DC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in District of Col. are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (4.8 percent versus 4.1 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,090 jobs in Energy Efficiency (8.5 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 50 jobs (2.0 percent) over the next year.

Table DC-1.
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)</th>
<th>U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 39.3 percent of energy-related employers in District of Col. hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table DC-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (%)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>21.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>37.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
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<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employers in District of Col. gave the following as the top three reasons for their reported difficulty:

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Difficulty finding industry-specific knowledge, skills, and interest
3. Competition/small applicant pool

Employers reported the following as the three most difficult occupations to hire for:

1. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) – $40.70 median hourly wage
2. Engineers/scientists – $32.78 median hourly wage
3. Sales, marketing, or customer service – $30.90 median hourly wage